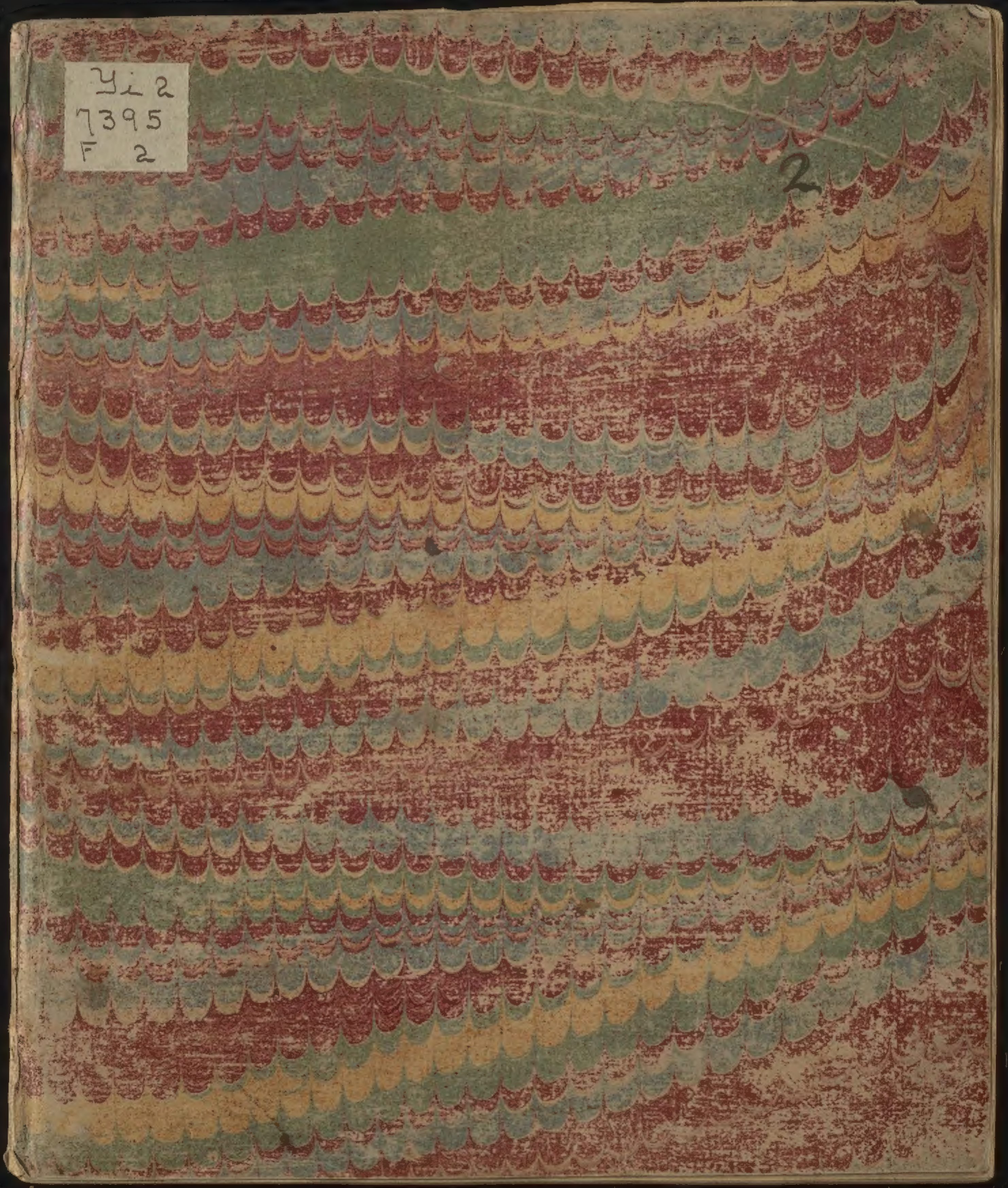
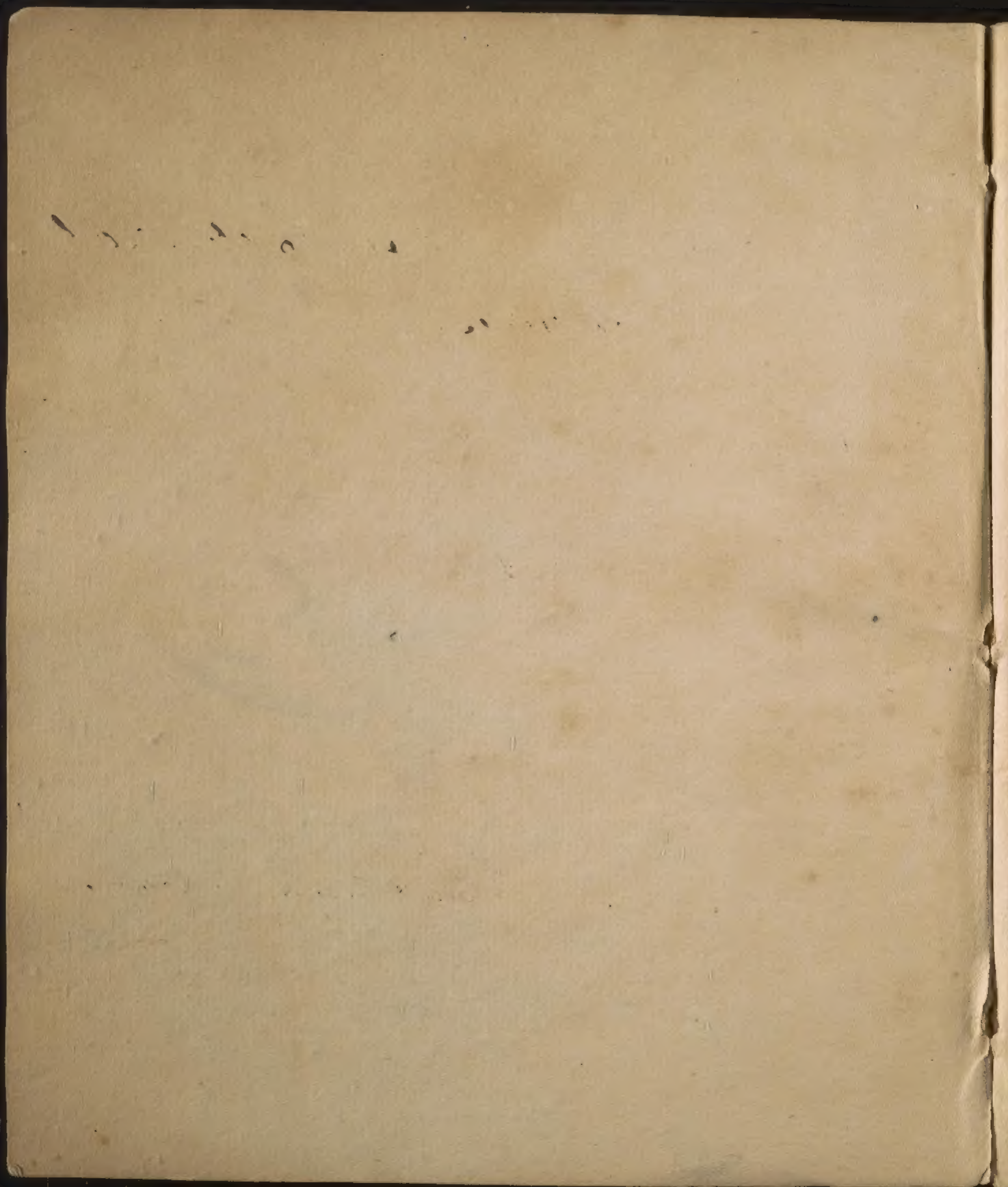


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Introduction to clinical

Lectures. —

Having directed our inquiries to remote ^{to} actual disease.

12 - where seat of pain? — to increase it?

13 State of appetite - Thirst - &c

14 State of Peliment: Canal - & Urinary
organs - what the nature of the matters
discharged? " " " " " " " " " " " "
" " " " " " " " " " " "

15 w - of Sleep - 16 what faculties of the mind?

all necessary in acute & chronic diseases.

2
✓ 2 Examine the ^{whole} countenance. many ^{Diseases} ~~indis~~ show themselves in the face. such as consumpⁿ: by paleness - hanging of the lips - stare - deep melan-
-cholly - Hydrocephalus - a frown - mania - a wildness
in the face -

3 and above all the State of the pupil.
It indicates the State of the brain to be dis-
-ordered when enlarged - & Dr ^{W. Darwin} ~~W. Darwin~~ has
lately said indicates consumption. It certainly
teaches much in the yellow fever.

4 Examine the ~~State~~ color of his hair red
hair most injurious to phthisis. - black hair
generally connected ^{to} with vitable habit.

5 Attend to the teeth. Good teeth rarely ~~are~~
connected ^{to} with consumpⁿ. I have not found
it so - if it is - owing to ^{easy} ~~good~~ mastication tempting
to eat too much solid food - ^{or} ~~disposes~~ ^{that} to inflammⁿ.
Species ^{we} shall call inflammⁿ :- But bad
teeth certainly dispose to bad health from in-
-perfect mastication, or impure matters mixed with
the aliment. - I shall hereafter say they often produce

all these questions afford more or less insight into a disease according as ~~the~~ ^{it} disease is acute or chronic. —

But your business in a sick room is not yet ended. There ~~is~~ is much remains yet to be discovered by your own silent observations without asking a single question. —

1 Examine the Deambulation of the patient. But when most natural. Is he quiet or restless in bed. V

3 Examine the eyes of your patient — whether red — more quickly — or languid &c whether black — or not — & why? Consumption? & putrid sore throat.

5 What weight of bed clothes suit him best? — ~~Therapy~~ — the more action — the more clothes

6 Attend to the Respiration. It shows state of the lungs in all its numerous diseases, & degrees of fever. —

7 Attend to the state of the skin, whether

general diseases, when they do not act.

✓ 9 Attend to the state of the tongue - There
silence must be broken - & the patient
sh^d? be desired to put it out of his mouth.
- white indicates ^{common} fever of inflammation. ~~kind~~ -
also dysentery & ~~fevers of mixed diathesis~~. ^{by fever} natural
yellow bilious fever ~~these take care of~~
tongue great malignity in fever - & dry
~~exposures~~ - Black tongue - a fever
tending to new: ~~to a new~~ a black tongue
of the true typhoid or putrid kind - here
last stage of yellow fever -
guard against imposition - The tongue is
often tinged black from claret - port wine -
Liquorice - diff^r Currant jelly - & tobacco -
I have ~~now~~ been deceived by each - [This is?
not been y^e case, if authors & my masters
in medicine had not tho't them too trifling
to be mentioned.] The yellowness in a bilious
fever continues often for four or five days
after y^e crisis of the disorder. -

10 Attend to the state of the nails -
black - the approach of fever or death.
not favourable. yellow - yellow fever.

Dry or moist - whether mador or sudor -
whether partial or general. -

8 To the Voice. - a hoarseness an alarming
sign in cough - a squeaking voice indicates
Cynanche trachealis ✓

10th: Attend particularly to the State of the
Pulse. - as 19 diseases of 20 are febrile, & of course noted in ^{part of the} history, &
~~conveyed~~ ^{by} chiefly Nature & degree chiefly by
the pulse, and as in nearly all other
diseases Directly, or indirectly, affect the
force or frequency of the pulse, it becomes
in the clinical course
is at our setting out to make ourselves
intimately acquainted with every thing
that relates to it. I shall therefore spend
a lecture upon it. - go to lecture on signs
of diseases.

1 The pulse sh^d be felt with the
fingers & not the thumb. ~~Perhaps an~~
~~advantage is derived from fingers of one~~

✓ To supply the want of such an instrument
the aid of all the four fingers should be called
in where they can be conveniently applied.
^{one of} The final causes of 4 instead of one finger ^{is} ~~is~~
"to multiply & increase sensation, & we certainly
-ly feel best with all of them. We should feel
the right (when convenient) with the left, & the
left with the fingers of the right hand. The little
finger is best called into action in this way.

4

hand. It is to be wished an instrument could be contrived to enlarge & render more acute the sense of feeling as is done of vision by glasses, & hearing & acoustics. V

1 Different positions of the body - as lying on the back - side - sitting - standing up - & proximity to fire. —

3 Different positions of the Arm influence the pulse - th^d be free from pressure - pro-
-motion best - the fewest muscles then

act. I know a gentleman in this city who can stop his pulse by the action of the muscles of his Arm.

4 Passions of the mind - such as hope - fear - anger - also the action of the understanding all influence the pulse, - sh^d not be felt soon after a patient enters a room, nor should a judgement be formed of it after it has been recommended.

5 Conversation - a patient pulse is

✓ In the Pulse ^{it} is fuller & harder in the
affected than in the sound side. ^{Dr. Williams}
relates a case in w^{ch} it was 50 strokes in a
minute in ^{or affected side} $\frac{1}{2}$ night - & from 30 to 92 in
the left or sound side. —

• To form a complete judgement,
not less than 20 strokes should be felt - for
I have found a pause at every 18th stroke.
The Chinese always feel 49. — Hence per-
haps their great accuracy in knowledge
in the pulse. —

5

After quickened by the recital of his case.
Should be felt, before or after it.

6 The state of sensation ^{in a physician} ~~is~~ is different in
different postures of his body. He should
always therefore feel it in the same posture.
Sitting for a season formerly given ^{he?}
be preferred. He will find an advantage
ⁱⁿ ~~by~~ concentrating his sensations by
commanding silence, and even shutting
his eyes. By the privaciness of one sense,
the acting sense is rendered more distinct
and acute. —

7 The pulse sh^d ^{generally} ~~be~~ be felt in both arms. ✓
Sometimes the pulse runs ^{alone} ~~along~~ the
Radius. I have known four or five
cases of this. The first time I perceived
it, it alarmed me. It ^{sh^d} not be forgotten
in patients who have it. —

v owing to Stimulus of food business &c
hence excitation of fever in evening.

+ 10th Women have quicker
pulses than men. —

& An allowance sh^d be made for the exposure of the arm to the cold, which by its relative quality, lowers the pulse.

By? at the hospital. — Cold reduces [&] pulse. It is 10 ^{beats} less in winter than summer. In Greenland 40. Different states of the system ^{as to timing & seasons} slower in winter than summer. same the pulse. It is much slower in the

^{at} morning than in the middle day — or in the evening. ^{so according to Haller.} & fuller than in the morning. 65 in the morning & 80 at night. ^{According to Dr Haller.} sh^d hereafter explain the cause of it. +

11 The pulse is different in different periods of life. It is quickest in Infancy ^{& childhood} — so much so, — that a slow pulse in a young child is always considered as a mark of disease & particularly of the brain. The pulse in children varies with their ages. It is from 130 to 140 on the day of its

✓ The pulse is slowest in animals according to their size & vice versa. - owing to several causes - but chiefly to heart being larger in small animals in proportion to their bulk than in larger ones. Short men have quicker pulses than tall men.

birth. During the first year it is from 108 to 120. During the 2nd from 90 to 108 - During the 3rd from 80 to 108 - & it about the same during the 4th 5th & 6th years of their lives. In the 7th year it is 72 - at 8 after 12 - it is from the same as Adults w^{ch} is from 60 to 80. It is more easily quick^d than the pulse in Adults from Stimuli. A full meal quickens it 12 strokes in a minute. It is best felt when they are asleep. 15 or 20 strokes below any of the ~~variations~~ mentioned indicate the brain to be affected. -

pulse

In old people the ~~becomes~~ becomes slower and fuller than in middle life. Perhaps I shall ~~say~~ make it appear hereafter that it depends on the same cause as its becoming fuller & slower in

✓ Dr Heberden has likewise taken notice of it. He tells us that he has found it at 42-30, & even 26 in Old people.

X This fact was likewise first suggested to me by Morgagni, and Dr Heberden tells us that

+ ~~Dr Heberden~~ met with two cases of Old men whose pulses were irregular in health - became irregular in Sickness - and irregular in proportion as they recovered. -

Sleep - viz unequal excitement, or an
 abstraction of excitement from the muscles
~~in the~~ ~~and a concentration~~ (which are totally re-
 -laxed in sleep & much weakened in old age)
 and a concentration ^{or absorption} of this excitement
 in the Arterial System. - Further - the
 pulse is ~~not~~ ^{subject} to spasms in old people.
 Out of the pulses of near 50 old people
 whom I have examined with reference
 to this fact, I have found this phenomⁿ
 in $\frac{3}{4}$ of them. Mongagni first sugge-
 -sted the idea to me. It is remarkable
 that it becomes regular by disease,
 from y^e action of a new stimulus upon
 it. ~~But further the pulse in old~~
~~it is not equally remarkable that~~
 people
 It seldom becomes much weaker
 than the pulse of a ^{healthy} person in middle
 life even when they labor under infla^m

V 11 The pulse different in different stages of
society. In Indians only 60. In farmers less
frequent than in inhabitants of cities. —

12 There is a certain idiosyncrasy in the
pulses of some people which require practice.

— Can attention be which cannot be explained

by any of the common or natural
laws of the system. I know a woman in

this city ⁱⁿ whom no fever has ever raised
her pulse above 70. — Some people have

a pulse ~~exceedingly~~ quicker than natural.

& some fuller. — Mr Peters 100 in a minute.

~~Great advantages would arise from~~
~~at least some~~ ^{great advantages would arise from}

a Physician's knowledge of the state of
all his patients pulses in health. He

would better understand by this means its
deviations from health in sickness. ~~not:~~

To determine the velocity of the pulse. pulse

glasses & watches have been contr'd — the

last to be preferred, as the first conveys to
rich people ~~an idea of the departing~~ ^{from being so often used by moralists}

& derives, as an emblem of departing life. Count
only $\frac{1}{4}$ of a minute. — of little consequence.

~~or bibulous~~ fivers. Old M^r Fisher's case.
aged 77 - no quickness till 3 days before
death. ~~Dr. Fisher says he has known at 82 30~~
~~years 26 in old people.~~

This finishes the directions for feeling
a pulse. Let us next inquire into the
history of ^{the} pulse & into the
knowledge which is to be obtained from ~~them~~ ^{its} ~~their~~

numerous variations. Numerous have
been written on this subject. We read of
the undulatory - oscillatory - & venous
pulse - & we hear ^{the} astonishingment of the
^{the Spanish Physician} predictions of Solano from these supposed

states of the pulse in acute Diseases. Dr. Fuller
in feeling pulses declared that they had no foundation. & I was lately
~~opinion of~~ After 40 years experience
made happy by finding our aut^h in Dr. Thury's Diseases of
my own confirms it. It decimes in all
Spain & an old Spanish Physⁿ told him of something
ages - in all diseases - and all states of

every disease. - I shall mention the facts

which are to be depended on - and which

tho' some of them are solitary may present

your falling into mistakes.

influenced by so many circumstances, & diverts the
mind from fullness - tension &c which are more important.
+ It is subdivided into the quick & frequent.

The quick alludes to the time of each stroke,
the frequent - to the number of strokes in
a minute. 29. The quick occurs in inf.
- the frequent ^{After exercise &} in hectic fever. 9

2 V The full & quick pulse without
hardness - which occurs in the first
stage of the yellow & bilious fever. This
might be called the lymphatic pulse

I There is a febrile pulse - This is materially different from ~~the frequent~~ ^{the frequent} pulse which is observed in health from exercise. It is attended with in some cases with a jerk - and at all times imparts a sensation of irregular or convulsive action in the artery. It is sometimes contracted - sometimes feels like a shattered quill under the finger - ~~and is~~

This febrile pulse is subdivided into - the

1) full & hard pulse - such as occurs in the ^{or tense} or synocha pulse.

Rheumatism & Phlebotomy ~~very~~ ^{very} quick - Always dangerous if above 120 except in Rheumatism.

3) There is the small & hard or tense pulse, and in a mixed Rheumatism.

as in Phlebotomy delicate habits -

more quick than the former. I have given the name of synochula pulse.

4) The typhus pulse - ~~is~~ weak & quick without hardness - as in the 2nd stage of what are called ^{low} the putrid & nervous fever. ~~when it is~~

~~the said fever~~ But here there is a great

✓ I saw a case of recovery from yellow fever in which
it was 175 mits Kelly Eye.
✓ The lynchoid pulse. This pulse is
a grade or two below the lyncha,
or lynchula pulse. It will in some
cases bear bleeding.

✓ I shall only add here that too much
attention has been paid to the frequency
of pulse. ~~Some times~~ its vigor is of
much more consequence — for more
of the ^{formerly mentioned} circumstances affect its frequency
than its strength. —

Variety. A pulse is said by Dr Haller always to indicate death when above 140 ~~and~~ but Dr Heberden says he saw a recovery ^{from} ~~it~~ in a SAIL fever in ^{which} it was 180 - tho he more frequently observed it to be fatal when the pulse exceeded 120, ~~the~~ least alarming when that number of strokes was succeeded by a critical sweating. ^{That} further I have observed a typhus gravior ^{but} in the pulse was only between 60 & 70.

~~But~~ strokes in a minute. ~~Hereafter~~ Now shall we explain this fact? - a difficult problem. ~~Hereafter~~ shall attempt it. ^{is a grade or two}

(6) The typhoid pulse - ~~intermediate between~~ ^{is a grade or two} below the synochoid, & approaches near to ~~hard & full~~ ^{and the typhus pulse - occurs} the first stage of in nervous fever - in scarlatina - and in putrid fever. Is of great consequence to attend to it - it will enable us to explain many ^{difficulties} ~~explanations~~ with respect

6 There is the slow pulse - It occurs in
Hydrocephalus internus ^{& Apoplexy} a case of only
10 or 12 strokes in a minute related in the case
Vol. of the med. Com. It occurs in malig:
- want fever. pulse frequently 60-50-44-
even 30. in the yellow fever

7 There is the depressed pulse - which is
~~weak~~ ^{soft} - and low as in Pneumonia or the
in his Diseases of Jamaica.
- Dr Quier describes it most accurately

Sometimes scarcely perceptible - but
the copious U - It sometimes oc:
- in the yellow fever. Is described by Dr
Sydenham. 0
8 There is the Intermitting pulse. we

find this in many ^{acute} Diseases ^{in which it} ~~without~~
is always dangerous.
~~death is more common~~ It occurred in a

typhoid pneumonia in 1788 & Dissection
of malignant fever. ^{often attends the plague}
of a person who died who had heard

this pulse ^{the} ~~showed~~ no disease of ^{the} Brain.
Is found present in heart as well as
Heart or Arteries. ^{It is} ~~less~~ dangerous in
chronic diseases. - common in persons worn out with pain or
want of sleep. Do not expect to find them single.

They all frequently run into each
other. Do not expect any one of them con:
- stantly

to the these diseases, and the operations
of medicines in them.

5 The arterial pulse - which is ^{frequent} full - ~~quick~~
& sometimes hard - in the paroxysm
of the fever - ~~but a mixture of~~ Is
more related to typhoid than any other.
- hence the same medicines which do
harm in typhoid fever do harm here
as wine - Bark - Opium & generally ~~this~~
- less. V

These furnish the febrile pulse -

But

1. There is full - veered - ~~quick~~ pulse
not very quick - with a little increase

of action or jerk in it. This occurs in

^{Great} ~~Opium~~ ^{& Dropsy} ~~for these~~
~~to~~ ^{belong} ~~to~~ ^{to the} ~~disorders~~ ^{disorders} ~~are~~ ^{partly} ~~arterial~~ ^{& partly}

to the nervous system - hence there is
more irregular action or convulsions

o It is easily distinguished from the weak
 pulse formerly mentioned 1 by imparting
 a sense of tension to the finger. It sh^d
 be felt for some time in order to
 discover this tension, ^{but where it cannot be perceived,} 2 By observing
 in the first stage of acute diseases, &
 in the paroxysms of such as are
 periodical. & 3^{ly} By rising from
 evacuations of purging or bloodletting

v It depends, ^{as well as the slow pulse,} on affection of the brain
 of the heart, and in some cases
 of the liver. In ^o Hunter 37 strokes
 in a minute.

1 Short men quicker pulse ² of
tall

2 winter shorter ² of summer

3 women's quicker ² of men.

4 Diastoles - two quick strokes
succeeded by regular or slow
ones.

5 Meridians one rising over a
another for 3 strokes like the
waves of the sea.

in even the same diseases. They change
into different stages - different days - &
Sometimes on the same day - This fact
of great consequence - Shows the necessity
of frequently visiting your patients in
febrile diseases, & of frequently

varying your prescriptions - The Arterial
fever is nothing but Arterial
~~disease~~ is a condition of the system, &
this should be conformed to, ~~instead of~~
the ^{which is} name given to a disease.

V There is sometimes a bounding pulse
in which two or three quick strokes are
followed by one slow one - said by some
to indicate Dyspnoea - but not so, according to
Himmerman. It is called the Dicrotus
pulse or one rising over
another for 3 strokes like waves of the sea.
in diseases of the heart - ~~full & weak~~
~~called~~ Incidus. -
~~alternating~~. All this variety in the pulse

in the pulse - for irregularity of action, or
convulsion in the uterine system I shall
say hereafter constitutes the proximate
cause of fever. —

2, There is the weak - ~~grievous~~ ^{frequent} ~~subsequent~~ ^{the} ~~any irregular action~~ ^{chronic} as in all the diseases of debility which affect the nervous system. ~~without fever~~

3, There is a full bounding pulse such as occurs
in aneurism & polypus. It should be carefully disting.
is generally attended with palpitation of the heart. ✓

I think these remarks on the pulse
to be indispensably necessary to your
profiting ^{by} the clinical lectures. ~~Very~~

conceive the Pulse to be the dial plate
But ~~infer~~ infer it is the disease itself, and
of the system in most of diseases. I lay
all those local affections which fill our nomenclature
more stress upon it than any thing
are only symptoms of this disease as I shall shew.
else. It was neglected by Hippocrates

*A gator Celsus - Galen first raised the
Attention of Physicians to it. Dr Brown*

depends upon the greater or lesser strength
of the heart - or arteries, or upon both
E.g. the full on the former - the hard
on the latter - full & hard on both.
- The hard in old people on a disposition of epistaxis?
The Varieties described, further ^{depend} on the
state of the lungs & on the irritability of the
system. This is manifested in Diseases
which are simply Nervous. Much less
to be learnt in them ^{from the pulse} than in Arterial
diseases, & perhaps nothing except when
they bring the ^{heart &} Arteries into sympathy.
It changes a hundred times frequently in
Hysteria. - It is sometimes absent for hours.
I once saw it for absent for 24 hours in
a disorder of Alimentary Canal, & yet the
patient recovered. - It is sometimes absent
for 12 hours in fevers without death.

in his system of medicine treats it th w:
 counterpart. In the system of physic which
 I propose to teach, ~~has~~ a knowledge of
 its different states, & of all the circum-
 stances ^{wh} influence it are of the utmost
 consequence, of it - and habits of attention
 to it will produce an accuracy and
 perfection of knowledge in it; of which
 as yet you can form no conception.

- The Arterial System which gives
 the pulse, ^{is} ¹⁰ intimately connected w:
 the nervous system - the alimentary
 canal - the lymphatics - & y^e brain,
 that few things affect either of them
 without being ^{more or less} discovered in the pulse.
 I make it a practice to examine it
 not only when I wish to determine

✓ One thing more gent: absolutely
necessary, before you prescribe for, or
leave your patient, & that is to give
his Disease a name. This I know
is difficult for many Diseases from
1st novelty, or combinations ^{& frequent change} have -
2nd ought to have
names - But this will not satisfy
3rd patient - his disorder must be named,
or you will not long maintain his
confidence. In the modern nomenclature
you will find names ^{too} - and if the
disease be not a plain or simple one,
the more technical & name ^{the} better.
Story of Echinococcus. — Take care
only gent: if you should decide in

upon V.S. but 2 in regulating diet.
 3 the use of Opium. 4 the exhibition
 of Vomits & purges. 5 the use of the
 hot & cold bath — ^{even} 6. the pediluvium
 7 Sudorifics — and 8 Bark. — ✓

— all that has been delivered ^{is} ~~states~~
~~to the~~ necessary to be known in all
 first visit to a patient before we pre-
 scribe for him. In our next, &
 subsequent visits — our questions may
 be much fewer. And perhaps the
 fewer the better, especially in acute
 diseases of ~~the breast~~ ^{Speaking} where it ~~gives~~
~~much~~ much gives pain. They sh?
 be, what is the effect of the medicine
 upon the Stomach — bowels — Urine &
perspiration — for by y. urine white

a commercial city, & the yellow fever
should make its appearance, not to
call it by its proper name. Instead
of it - call it bilious ^{prevailing fever} fever - putrid
epidemic - ^{of a quick termination} fever - nervous fever, - in flame Remittent
Common Intermittent - Lethargy -
lingering illness -
and - of even gout. This paganism in
medicine will be very acceptable ^{in case} to
those people who hold the golden balance
of wealth & fame in their hands, and
will defend you from being stigmatized
as madmen, and fools, & enemies to
the prosperity of your country.

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people now falsely designate heart. —
2 what is the state of the appetite, &
3 How long has the patient slept. &
was it sound — the respiration in any
degree of the two last always favorable.
— ble. —

Nov^r 16. Lectured on consumptions
from Lawrence O'Hagan — In "Reed" — &
cases.

Nov^r 17. The same subject continued.

— 21 Do continued. —

— 23 Do con^d.

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